

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

are common, as also is the Crested Flycatcher, and the Kingbird is abundant. The warblers common to our line are in full force during the migrations, but the Maryland Yellow-throat and the Prairie Warbler are the only summer residents which we have met, except the Black and White Warbler. The Carolina Chickadee is common, as also is the Tufted Titmouse, both of which are resident throughout the year. The Song and Vesper Sparrows are common, the former throughout the year and the latter from late in March till October, while the Field and Grasshopper Sparrows spend the summer in great numbers.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER (Dendroica kirtlandi) AGAIN IN OHIO.

BY LYNDS JONES.

Just at the close of a canoeing trip of a week down the Muskingum and Ohio rivers from Zanesville to Ironton, Rev. W. L. Dawson and the writer chanced upon two real live specimens of this rarest of the warblers, one of them in song. The place is opposite Ashland, Ky., about half a mile back from the Ohio River, along one of the roads leading up a rather narrow run, then dry. The time was about 10 o'clock A.M., August 28. The first bird seen was under close scrutiny of two 8-power Bausch & Lomb Stereo-Binoculars for fully twenty minutes, in low willow and locust trees bordering the road. The precipitous hillsides afforded an opportunity for close study of the bird from above, besides the closer views from the road below. The second bird was discovered by the first near the ground, when the two proceeded to play tag in true bird fashion. Both birds came within thirty feet of us while feeding, and afforded the

best of opportunity to study their markings. We noted that the back lacked the definite black stripes of the spring specimens, and was somewhat overlaid by brownish. The tail spots and underparts corresponded with the spring plumage.

The song was the usual autumn caricature of the spring song, with rather a strong tendency to the squeakiness of the Prairie Warbler combined with the song of the Myrtle Warbler. The birds looked large for warblers and were deliberate in movement, making the squeaky song seem out of proportion.

If I mistake not, this is the first fall record for Ohio, and, indeed, for the interior of the country.